

EXTRA

The Daily Colonist.

EXTRA

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1939

SUBMARINE SINKS ATHENIA IN ATLANTIC

FRENCH FORCES ARE OPERATING IN WAR

Communique Tells of Opening of Hostilities—Germany Fails to Give Satisfactory Answer to Ultimatum—Turkey Refuses to Renew Her Trade Treaty With the Reich

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—The French War Ministry announced today that operations of "the entire land and naval forces" have begun. The ministry's "Communique No. 1"—marking the actual opening of hostilities in the French and British war with Germany—was issued at 11:30 a.m. (2:30 a.m., P.S.T.).

It said simply "operations have begun, involving the entire land, naval and air forces."

EXPIRY OF ULTIMATUM

France's obligations to help Poland came into force technically at 5 p.m. (8 a.m., P.S.T.) yesterday, at which previously specified time Germany had not given a "satisfactory answer" to the French ultimatum that German troops be withdrawn from Poland.

Later, Premier Daladier broadcast a three-minute speech, characterizing the German invasion of Poland "one of the most brutal and cynical aggressions" and declaring, "the cause of France is the cause of justice."

France, he said, would triumph.

"DOMINATION OF EUROPE"

Daladier declared Germany had met British and French peace efforts with refusal, and that Germany "wishes destruction of Poland in order to insure rapidly her domination of Europe and servitude of France."

The French and British ambassadors departed from Berlin, completing the breach in relations. They left their affairs to be handled by the United States embassy.

Rifles of the steel-helmeted guardsmen glinted in the dim lights at Les Invalides Station as 130 members of the German embassy and consulate corps entrained for Berlin. As the train pulled out, a German woman was seen through a coach window, her head buried in the arms of another, tears streaming down her face.

TURKEY PREPARING

Reports from Ankara said Turkey had refused to renew her trade treaty with Germany, which expired at the end of August, and was taking national defense steps. Turkey is a member of the Anglo-French front.

As hostilities unfold, some observers believe it will be impossible for Italy, Turkey, Rumania and perhaps the Balkan countries to remain neutral.

Some military experts believe the German Siegfried Line must be cracked for France to relieve Poland and they are convinced the French can do it. Others hold to the theory a defensive war would be the best plan, but that would depend on the role Italy plays.

Combined British and French naval forces have been at battle stations for a week. France's naval air force is ready as an immediate weapon.

LONDON'S LIFE AS WAR COMES

Air Raid Sirens Are Sounded Within an Hour of Declaration

(By FRED VANDERSCHEID) LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Ten minutes to 11 o'clock—two old women walk serenely down a Kensington side street, on their way to church. The church bells ring deeply and mournfully. But the street is sunlit and quiet.

Five minutes to 11 o'clock—A decrepit London taxi wheels placidly around Trafalgar Square. A few men doze on the benches in the sun. The big clock says it is five minutes to wartime. A little girl in a green coat and her "nanny" stroll along in intimate conversation. Wonder why they haven't moved her out of London?

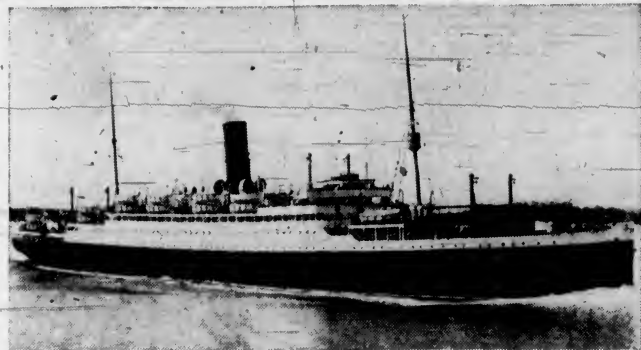
AWAITING THE ISSUE Two minutes to 11—Plain people line up across from Downing Street, but they are quiet. There is Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare walking slowly from No. 12 Downing Street, the office of the Conservative alive whip in Parliament, to No. 10, where Prime Minister Chamberlain waits for 11:15 o'clock.

11:15—Faces in Downing Street strain toward the wide black door of No. 10 and there is scarcely a whisper as Big Ben booms slowly. The radio plays soft music and at this hour Great Britain and Third Reich are at war.

11:15 o'clock, the sad voice of Mr. Chamberlain falling almost to a hush. "I am speaking to you from the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street. This country is at war with Germany. There is no chance of expecting that this man (Hitler) will ever give up his intention of using force to gain his will—and he can only be stopped by force. Now may God bless you all, and may He defend the right."

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Passengers Rescued After Tragedy



The Donaldson Atlantic liner Athenia, with 1,400 persons aboard, mostly Canadians and Americans, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday 200 miles west of the Coast of Ireland. It was reported that all except an unestimated number who were killed by the explosion were rescued. The ship was bound for Montreal from United Kingdom ports.

SHARP BATTLE IS WAGED IN SOUTH POLAND

Germans Capture Czeszochowa While Polish Cavalry Makes Gains in Posenania

WARSAW, Sept. 4 (AP).—A communique from the Polish General Staff today announced withdrawal of Polish forces from Czeszochowa, a town of 120,000 in Southwest Poland, after a strong offensive by greatly superior German forces using tanks and heavy artillery.

During the struggle for the town, twenty miles from the border, there was a sharp conflict between Polish planes and a German armored unit, official reports said. The planes bombed and machine-gunned the troops, dispersing two columns and inflicting heavy casualties. The Poles admitted loss of four planes.

GIVEN NEW COURAGE

The resurgence of popular courage, inspired by the entry of Great Britain and France into the war, has been a source of official sources that Polish troops had penetrated German territory for the first time.

The official reports said that fast-moving Polish cavalry on Saturday had recaptured Leszno and Rawa, Posenania Province towns occupied by Nazi forces in their initial attacks, and driven the invaders back across the border. The Polish vanguard, it was said, has advanced into German Pomerania, north of Breslau.

WARSAW JOYFUL

News of the war declarations in Paris and London was greeted by spontaneous celebrations throughout Poland. In Warsaw, singing and cheering thronged through the streets.

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The King Speaks To Subjects on First Day of War

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—The text of the address of the King to his subjects in all parts of the world today follows: In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my peoples, both at home and overseas, this message, spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

For the second time in the lives of most of us, we are at war.

Over and over again, we have tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies, but it has been in vain.

We have been forced into a conflict, for we are called, with our allies, to meet the challenge of a principle which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world.

It is a principle which permits a state in the selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, which sanctions the use of force or threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other states.

Such a principle, stripped of all disguise, is surely the mere primitive doctrine that might is right. And if this principle were established through the world, the freedom of our own country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger.

FOR SECURITY, JUSTICE AND LIBERTY

But far more than this, the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear, and all hopes of settled peace and of security, of justice and liberty, among nations, would be ended.

This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we ourselves hold dear, and of the world order and peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge.

It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the seas who will make our cause their own.

I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial.

The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield, but we can only do the right as we see the right, and reverently commit our cause to God. If one and all keep resolutely faithful to it, ready for whatever service or sacrifice it may demand, then with God's help, we shall prevail.

May He bless and keep us all.

Twelve Hundred Are Saved From Donaldson Liner

Greek Steamship Hits Mine and Sinks in Baltic

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Danish radio reported today that the Greek steamship Kostis, en route to Malmö, struck a mine in the Baltic Sea and sank. The Kostis is owned by J. D. Chandris and N. J. Pasa, Her home port is Piræus, Greece. The Kostis, built in 1905, had a displacement of 1,555 tons.

Montreal-Bound Ship, With Hundreds of Canadians and Americans Aboard, Attacked in Middle Of Night When 200 Miles Off Coast of Ireland—Those Lost Killed by Explosion

Few Persons Believed to Have Perished in War Disaster

LONDON, Sept. 4 (CP).—A rescue fleet, guarded by guns of British destroyers, was officially reported today to have saved all but the few persons killed by the explosion which sank the Montreal-bound Donaldson liner Athenia, which British officials said was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Atlantic.

There were 1,347 passengers, mostly Canadians, and crew aboard.

Bulletins from British Government agencies failed to give the number of dead. The main basis for hope was the announcement which the Athenia's master, Captain James Cook, wirelessly:

"Passengers and crew, except those killed by explosion, took to boats and were picked up by various ships."

This announcement was made by the ship's line and was confirmed by the Admiralty.

Officials did not announce from what ship Captain Cook's message was sent, nor were the names of the rescue ships made known.

It was established officially, however, that British destroyers were on the scene of the disaster, 250 miles west of Inishtrahull, Northern Ireland.

MANY AMERICANS ABOARD

The Ministry of Information said that of 311 United States passengers, all fleeing European war zones, sixty-five had boarded the 13,591-ton ship at Belfast, 101 at Liverpool and 145 from Glasgow.

Presumably the Athenia was torpedoed around midnight, Greenwich time (4 p.m., Sunday, P.S.T.), while running without lights in a smooth sea.

Cheered by rescue reports, unofficial observers believed the loss of life would be small. It was recalled that in previous torpedo disasters, a comparatively small number were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

Added to this was the fact that rescue operations were aided by the Athenia's more than adequate lifeboat seats. There was reported to have been lifeboats for 1,830 persons.

It also was presumed that Captain Cook had been rescued before he sent his latest message, and that he would not have left the ship until the last passenger or crewman alive was off it.

The captain and most of his crew of 246, were Glasgow men. Some of them had been in vessels torpedoed in the Great War.

FIRST SHIP TO BE ATTACKED

The vessel, well-known in the Glasgow-Montreal trade, apparently was the first passenger ship to be attacked since Great Britain and France entered into a state of war with Germany yesterday.

(In Washington Stephen Early, secretary to President Roosevelt, "pointed out" that according to official information the ship had come from Glasgow and was bound for Canada when the missile struck. "I point this out to show there was no possibility that the ship was carrying munitions, or anything of the kind," he said.)

Captain James Reid, marine superintendent of the Donaldson Atlantic Line, said: "A large percentage of the passengers, I believe, were people returning to America on account of the crisis."

Leaving Liverpool Saturday the ship was loaded with 1,000 tons of cargo.

The incident recalled the Lusitania disaster in the Great War: The British liner was sunk by a German U-boat off Cobh, Ireland, May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1,198 lives.

SCHEDULES NOT FOLLOWED

Shipping information was that the Athenia was supposed to sail September 2 from Liverpool, but schedules have not been followed due to the crisis that prevailed for days before Sunday's war declaration.

The ship is registered at Glasgow, Scotland, and owned by the Donaldson Atlantic, Ltd.

She was built at Glasgow in 1923 and recently reconditioned on an extensive scale involving reconstruction of her entire passenger quarters.

Late War Bulletins

HEAVY GUNFIRE HEARD

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Heavy gunfire from the direction of the German border, reminiscent of 1914, was heard today in Luxembourg.

MERCHANT SHIPS ARMED

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP).—Britain has commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers and has provided convoys for her merchant shipping around the world. The Admiralty announced tonight.

RAID WARNING GIVEN

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (CP).—A Havas News Agency dispatch received here from London tonight at 6:30 a.m. British time, Monday, reported air raid sirens were sounding in the British capital.

LEAVING GERMAN CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 4 (CP).—An official Ministry of Information bulletin issued today said Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, and the embassy staff will leave the German capital by train today. "Although they are under supervision, they all are well," the bulletin added.

WARNED OF MINE FIELDS

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4 (AP).—The Danish radio last night broadcast warning to ships of the location of German mine fields between the southern tip of Sweden and the Island of Moen and between Langland and Læsland. Denmark itself is preparing to lay mines for the protection of waters near Copenhagen.

JAPAN TO BE NEUTRAL

TOKIO, Sept. 4 (CP-Havas).—Premier Nobusuke Abe today announced that Japan would remain neutral in the European war. Japan will remain absolutely aloof from the conflict in Europe, General Abe proclaimed, pursuing its own "immutable policy" with respect to China.

RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (CP).—Sources close to the Soviet Government emphasized tonight that they expected to remain neutral in a European war. They strongly hinted that in no case would their army march at the side of Germany.

LAND IN PARACHUTES

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (CP).—German parachute contingents have landed from warplanes behind the Polish lines in Silesia in an attempt to shatter telephone and telegraph lines and harry the Polish rear guard, the Polish radio announced tonight. It was the first time such tactics have been used in actual warfare.

SHIP BLOCKADE IS UNDER WAY

All Ships Liable to Search For Contraband—Convoy System Reintroduced

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Monday) (CP).—The Admiralty today notified all British merchant vessels that "all ships are liable to examination by the British Contraband Control Service."

The order for search of ships was taken as indication that Great Britain's naval blockade of Germany got under way immediately following the declaration of war yesterday.

The Admiralty also reinforced the convoy system for the protection of merchant shipping.

EXEMPTIONS STATED.

The Admiralty announcement said that "British ships coming under any of the following categories will not normally be detained on interception longer than is necessary to establish their identity:

"1. Ships on Government charter.
"2. Ships bound direct for British or allied ports, which will discharge their cargo and passengers in such ports."

"3. Ships whose last port of call was British or allied and which have a special war clearance therefrom."

It was indicated that other vessels may be required to put into contraband control bases.

War Leads to Cancellation Of St. Leger

LONDON, Sept. 3 (CP).—The Doncaster racing commission today cancelled the St. Leger meeting, scheduled to have started September 6 because of the outbreak of war.

It was the first time the St. Leger Stakes, last of the season's thoroughbred classics had been cancelled. During the Great War, from 1915 to 1918, the Derby was moved from Epsom to Newmarket, but the St. Leger was contested at Doncaster throughout.

Many B.C. Residents Among Passengers On Torpedoed Liner

VANCOUVER, Sept. 3 (CP).—The Montreal-bound liner Athenia, reported torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Scotland tonight may have carried a score or more British Columbians among her 1,400 passengers.

At least seven were reported aboard the ill-fated vessel when she headed across the Atlantic for Montreal, and relatives and friends said they believed others might be aboard.

Sir Richard Stuart Lake, K.C.M.G., and Lady Lake were said to have boarded the vessel en route to their Victoria home. Helen Watson, Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Is Again Made First Lord of Admiralty



RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL
WHO was First Lord of the Admiralty during the first year of the Great War, returned to his old post yesterday when he was appointed to the British Cabinet.

Canada Responds To Issue of War Defending Liberty

Prime Minister Will Ask Parliament for Authority to Give Effective Co-operation in Cause of Empire—Says Forces of Evil Have Been Loosed on World

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (CP).—Following is the text of the address given by Prime Minister Mackenzie King over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation national network today and which was repeated in French by Justice Minister Lapointe.

"For months, indeed for years, the shadow of impending conflict in Europe has been ever present. Through these troubled years, no stone had been left unturned, no road unexplored in the patient search for peace."

"Unhappily for the world, Herr Hitler and the Nazi regime in Germany have persisted in their attempt to extend their control over other peoples and countries, and to pursue their aggressive designs in wanton disregard of all international treaties. They have had resort increasingly to agencies of deception, terrorism and violence. It is this reliance upon force, this lust for conquest, this determination to dominate throughout the world, which is the real cause of the war that today threatens the freedom of mankind."

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CHURCHILL, HANKEY, EDEN JOIN CABINET

Former First Lord of Admiralty Returns to Old Post—War Cabinet of Nine to Direct British Struggle Against Germany—Former Foreign Secretary Goes to Dominions Portfolio

LONDON, Sept. 3 (CP).—A War Cabinet of nine members to direct Great Britain's struggle against the German Reich was formed by Prime Minister Chamberlain less than five hours after war was declared today.

In the Great War more than two years elapsed before a similar, compact directorate was set up. In today's War Cabinet Mr. Chamberlain called two of the leading figures of the struggle of 1914-18—Winston Churchill and Lord Hankey.

Mr. Churchill was returned to his old post of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he held before and during the first year of the Great War.

Lord Hankey, who as Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the War Cabinet, was one of David Lloyd George's right-hand men and was entrusted with many important missions, was made Minister without Portfolio. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, returned to the Government as State Secretary for the Dominions.

Although not in the War Cabinet, he will have special access to the inner group so he "may be in the best position to maintain contact between the War Cabinet and the Dominions."

NEW WAR CABINET

The War Cabinet, which held its first meeting tonight, follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Neville Chamberlain.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon.
Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax.
Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, Lord Chatfield.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill.
Secretary for War, Leslie Hore-Belisha.
Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare.
Lord Privy Seal, Sir Samuel Hoare.
Minister Without Portfolio, Lord Hankey.

Outside the War Cabinet, Sir John Anderson, previously Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Civilian Defence, succeeds Sir Samuel Hoare as Home Secretary and Minister of Internal Security.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL
Earl Stanhope, succeeded at the Admiralty by Mr. Churchill, becomes Lord President of the Council, relieving Viscount Runciman.

Sir Thomas Inskip goes from the Dominion office to the Woodsack. His appointment as Lord Chancellor in place of Lord Maugham will involve his elevation to the peerage. It was not immediately clear whether Lord Runciman and Lord Maugham would be given new portfolios, but it was understood further appointments might be expected.

The return to office of Mr. Churchill, who a year ago described the Munich partitioning of Czechoslovakia as "a total, unmitigated defeat" for Great Britain and a step inviting German domination of Europe, had been expected.

IS MAN OF ACTION
Mr. Churchill is a man of action and of long experience. In 1911 he was commissioned to prepare the fleet to meet the threat against its supremacy foreseen in the feverish efforts of Kaiser Wilhelm to build up the German navy.

It was Mr. Churchill who had the foresight to keep the fleet mobilized in the North Sea during the weeks preceding the outbreak of war in 1914. When hostilities began the Royal Navy had the German fleet bottled up.

It was Mr. Churchill's versatile mind which conceived the Dardanelles campaign. This brilliant scheme to out-flank the lines of the Ottoman Powers across Europe, deal a death blow to Turkey and get supplies through to the British Isles met with the determined opposition of certain admirals, and when, after much bickering, the naval attempt to force the straits was made, it turned into a fiasco.

In the political repercussions that followed Mr. Churchill resigned and went to France to serve as a combatant. But when David Lloyd George became Prime Minister in 1916 he was recalled and led yeoman service as Minister of Munitions.

TO TAKE INITIATIVE
Under his direction the Royal Navy in the coming conflict is likely to follow the Nelson tradition—that is, take the initiative in forcing out and destroying the enemy.

Lord Hankey retired only last year after serving for a quarter-century as Secretary to the Cabinet. It is said that no one knows more than he of the secrets of Britain's conduct of the Great War.

He was the only man who attended every political and inter-allied conference during the war. He organized the world-wide net of the British secret service and served as Secretary to the War Cabinet and to the Imperial War Council. Of the other members of the War Cabinet, Sir Samuel Hoare, as Lord Privy Seal, will be free to undertake special tasks and turn his talents to the manifold problems of the conduct of the war.

The Royal Air Force will continue under the energetic direction of Sir Kingsley Wood, and Leslie Hore-Belisha remains as Secretary for War. In which capacity he has carried out a thorough reorganization of the army.

HAS VERSATILE MIND
Concentrating on problems of strategy and arms production will be the versatile mind of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, whose career as a naval officer and as the administrative head of the navy during nearly all of the recent period of rearmament won him a peerage, the Order of Merit and a Cabinet post.

Sir John Simon is in the inner group as head of the nation's fi-

charge of the civilian population's interests.

An official communique said that five children were among the thirty killed at Lubitz. The Warsaw radio station, in an air raid warning, said the German planes were dropping poisonous chemicals that looked "like candy."

Air Mail to Be Subjected To Surcharge

LONDON, Sept. 3 (CP).—Arrangements under which Empire air mail services forward first-class mail to certain countries without a surcharge will be suspended as of next week, the Air Ministry announced Saturday night.

A surcharge will be imposed on all mail from the United Kingdom carried by air on Empire routes. "Empire air mail services will be restricted to two weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Sydney, and one weekly in each direction between the United Kingdom and Durban, and between the United Kingdom and Kluai, the announcement added.

The Postmaster General will make a separate statement on postal arrangements.

CANADA RESPONDS TO ISSUE OF WAR DEFENDING LIBERTY

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their governments and their very civilization are founded on the defence of religion, of democracy, and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one, we must make up our minds to save all.

"I believe, is the position in which all nations that cherish free institutions, individual liberty and social justice find themselves today.

"I need not review the events of the last few days. They must be present in the minds of all. Despite her heroic efforts, the United Kingdom has today, in the determination to honor her pledges and meet her treaty obligations, become involved in war.

ANSWERS THE CALL
"This morning, the King, speaking to his people at home, has asked them to make their own choice of freedom, which Britain again has taken up. Canada has already answered that call. On Friday last, the Government, speaking on behalf of the Canadian people, announced that the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, they would, as soon as Parliament meets, seek its authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

"As you are aware, I have all along felt that the danger of war was such that Parliament should not be dissolved, but be available to consider any emergency that might arise.

"Parliament will meet Thursday next. Between now and then, all necessary measures will be taken for the defence of Canada. Consultations with the United Kingdom will be continued. In the light of all the information at its disposal, the Government will then recommend to Parliament the measures which it believes to be the most effective for co-operation and defence.

SERVING NATIONAL INTEREST
"That Parliament will sanction all necessary measures, I have no least doubt. Already, I have received from the Leader of the Opposition and from representatives of the other parties in the House of Commons, assurances of their full appreciation of the gravity of the situation, and of their desire to see that such measures are adopted as, in the present emergency, will best serve the national interest.

"Our first concern is with the defence of Canada. To be helpful to others, we must ourselves be strong, secure and united. In anticipation of a state of war, the Government has already availed itself of the provisions of the War Measures Act, to make essential measures for the defence of our coasts, our land and our people. As has already been announced, the militia of Canada, the naval service and the air force are already on active service. This morning these measures were supplemented by others, including the putting into effect of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

VOLUNTARY EFFORT
"In what manner and to what extent Canada may most effectively be able to co-operate in the common cause is, as I have already stated, something which Parliament itself will decide. All I need to add at the moment is that Canada, as a free nation of the British Commonwealth, is bringing her co-operation voluntary. Our effort will be voluntary.

"The people of Canada will, I know, face the days of stress and strain which lie ahead with calm and resolute courage. There is no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle. I appeal to my fellow Canadians to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for future generations those liberties and institutions which others have bequeathed to us."

CONVENT BOMBED
Bombing of a Catholic convent at Simanow, a short distance from Warsaw, was reported.

The communique said that these towns had been bombed: Krakow, Bydgoszcz (bombed by twenty-seven planes, with heavy civilian loss), Lublin (forty-three dead, seventy-five severely injured), Lodz (thirty-one killed, seventy-five wounded in two days' bombing), Piotrkow (town hall and Bank of Poland destroyed), Radom, Torun, Rzeszow, Poznan, Breslau, Katowice and Tluszcz.

In Warsaw, the Polish Parliament adjourned in emergency session, leaving the Government in hands of President Ignace Moscicki and his Cabinet. The executive created a new Cabinet portfolio, naming Wladyslaw Kozlowski-Biernacki minister-in-

charge of the civilian population's interests.

Sunday School Teacher: "No children, what is false doctrine?"
Bright Boy: "Please, miss, bad medicine."

QUITE TRUE.

Sunday School Teacher: "No children, what is false doctrine?"
Bright Boy: "Please, miss, bad medicine."

New Members of Cabinet



LORD HANKEY
In a Cabinet shuffle announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain yesterday, Lord Hankey, retired Secretary to the Cabinet, was made minister without portfolio and a member of the War Cabinet, and Anthony Eden, who resigned as Foreign Secretary eighteen months ago, was appointed Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Mussolini Must Settle on Policy Within Few Days

British and French Governments Expected to Ask for Statement—Italy's Neutrality Expected to Be Short-Lived—Il Duce's Newspaper Says Italian-German Friendship Unchanged

ROME, Sept. 4 (CP).—Predictions of short-lived neutrality for Italy were heard freely today as Premier Mussolini kept to himself the position he has chosen with regard to the European war.

The British and French Governments, now at war with Italy's axis partner, Germany, were expected to ask within a few days for a precise statement of Italy's intentions.

Although many observers thought that Italy might try to remain neutral because of what they considered the reluctance of Italians to fight for Germany, Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, gave little encouragement to that idea.

The newspaper declared nothing had been changed in the Italian-German friendship, which only last May 22 was marked by the signing of a military pact.

MAY SEEK MEDIATION
Some Italians said they believed Il Duce might make further efforts to arrange a settlement—such as the conference of interested Powers was seeking when Great Britain and France went to war with Germany— but there was nothing in official circles to indicate such a likelihood.

Mussolini's proposal having failed, he would be too realistic to attempt further to mediate.

Italians watched closely for the first reports of French and British military reinforcements, the Il Duce would have to make his decision for or against participation in the war in a few days.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS
There were many who said that British and French armies would be unable to reach Germany across her western fortifications, the Il Duce would have to make his decision for or against participation in the war in a few days.

LONDON'S LIFE AS WAR COMES
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Buckingham Palace: A handful of three-faced people outside. Sentries in tin hats and battle dress and colonial steel sandbagged sentry boxes in a great central yard. Inside, a youthful, earnest couple bending over the radio—the King and Queen. 11:32 in London—Wall of sirens echoes through the empty Sunday streets. Men with flags and whistles and steel helmets, springing into the streets. It seems that every doorway has its air raid warning. They are courteous and calm, but firmly direct people off the streets and into comparative safety of ground floors and basements if no orthodox shelter is in sight.

Many many clings to doorways and peep upward if they can.

"ALL CLEAR"
11:49—A long note of the siren's signal "all clear." The signal blows at intervals and then the Air Ministry explains the alarm was caused by an airplane which later proved "friendly" off the South Coast.

Noon in London—"All clear" signals echo around courtyards of Buckingham Palace. They find the King and Queen and their household in a brief service of prayer.

In Fleet Street the cables come go back to their machines and the news goes out. Men with faces engraved with relief swing into pubs in rubber boots and about for their pints. Their gas masks swing unused from their belts.

And the Thames sparkles gently down to the sea.

"It is annoying for a husband when his wife keeps altering her ideas about where to go for a holiday," points out a writer. After all, once she has made up her mind, she should stick to it.

BETWEEN PORTS
A summary of positions and available schedules of British passenger ships plying the Atlantic follows:

Franklin, decks piled with sandbags, and Carinthia left New York on Sunday for Europe; Georgic, in New York Harbor; Mauretania, Britannic and Scythia, in English ports; the Aquitania, Acadia, Laconia, Ausonia, the camouflaged Queen of Bermuda, Canadian Pacific liners Empress of Australia and Duchess of York, the Transylvania and Letitia, at sea, racing toward England; the Sylvania, from Liverpool, due at New York today with 899 passengers; Van Dyck and Arandora Star, en route to New York with many passengers. The French Ile de France sailed on Sunday from Le Havre for New York with many passengers. Champlain, due in New York Tuesday; De Grasse, due at Le Havre on Wednesday.

SAYS ENGLAND IS BENT UPON ENCIRCLEMENT

Hitler in Broadcast Claims That Germany Is United And Will Not Capitulate

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (CP).—Following is the partial text of Adolf Hitler's appeal to the German people today:

"For centuries England has pursued her aim to make European peoples defenceless in the face of the British policy of conquest by proclaiming a balance of powers according to which England claimed the right to attack and destroy, on a threadbare pretext, the European states which from time to time appeared most dangerous.

"Thus it once combated Spanish world power, later Holland, then the French, and, since 1871, Germany. We ourselves were witnesses to England's encirclement fight against the Germany of pre-war time.

"Innumerable times I have offered England and the English people agreement and the friendship of the German people. My entire policy was built upon the thought of this understanding.

CRAMPED SPACE
"I was constantly repulsed by hypocritical declarations. Always new pretexts were sought to cramp the German space of living (Lebensraum), and there were attempts, although we never threatened British interests, to make our life difficult and even threaten it.

England induced Poland to that attitude which made peaceful understanding impossible. Through its guarantee declaration it gave the Polish Government the prospect of provoking Germany without any danger—more, to allow it to attack.

"The British Government, however, is mistaken about one thing: The Germany of 1939 is no longer the Germany of 1914, and the Chancellor of the present German Reich no longer is Bethmann-Hollweg.

WILL DEFEAT POLES
"Polish resistance will be broken by our soldiers. Let England understand that today 90,000,000 human beings are united in the German Reich. They are determined not to let themselves be choked off by England.

"They have not conquered by 40,000,000 square kilometres on this earth, as England has. But they have the will to live on land which belongs to them, and not to allow England to take this life from them.

"Germany will never again capitulate. Life under a second and even worse dictate of Versailles has no sense. We have never been a slave people, and never want to be in the future.

"As long as the German people through its history, then the Lord God, who always has given His grace to him who was determined to help himself, will also stand by us."

QUEEN MARY AT SEA
At sea, and therefore subject to seizure or sinking, were proudest ships of the British and German merchant marine, the Queen Mary and the 420,000,000 Bremen.

The 460,000,000 French luxury liner Normandie was berthed indefinitely at her New York pier, saved from possible destruction by the foresight of French officials who cancelled her sailing on Friday.

The Queen Mary, with a record passenger list of 2,385, was believed to be nearing the neutral New York harbor, her ports blackened, her wireless silent to keep her exact position a secret from German U-boats.

Exact position of the Bremen was unknown. The German liner, which sailed from here last Wednesday, without passengers, after being delayed forty hours by United States customs officials searching for weapons, was believed by some shipping men to have sought the safety of a South American port. A report that the liner had been seized by British warships was denied. The Bremen would be in the war zone now if it headed for its home port.

BETWEEN PORTS
A summary of positions and available schedules of British passenger ships plying the Atlantic follows:

Franklin, decks piled with sandbags, and Carinthia left New York on Sunday for Europe; Georgic, in New York Harbor; Mauretania, Britannic and Scythia, in English ports; the Aquitania, Acadia, Laconia, Ausonia, the camouflaged Queen of Bermuda, Canadian Pacific liners Empress of Australia and Duchess of York, the Transylvania and Letitia, at sea, racing toward England; the Sylvania, from Liverpool, due at New York today with 899 passengers; Van Dyck and Arandora Star, en route to New York with many passengers. The French Ile de France sailed on Sunday from Le Havre for New York with many passengers. Champlain, due in New York Tuesday; De Grasse, due at Le Havre on Wednesday.

BLACKOUT AT SAINT JOHN
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Sept. 3 (CP).—A partial blackout closed Saint John in semi-darkness tonight as military authorities took precautionary measures to protect this national port.

SILENT CITY TAKEN
BERLIN, Sept. 3 (CP).—Crested with a close to the Upper Silesian industrial region was captured today, a German official announcement said. The announcement added that German troops were "swiftly advancing" on all Polish fronts.

Non-Permanent Force May Be Recruited to Strength of 250,000

Aircraft and Munition Factories Are Now Working for Both Canadian and British Governments—Many Are Flocking to Colors

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (CP).—Close to 100,000 armed men represent Canada's first reaction to Great Britain's declaration of war against Nazi Germany. A swift change came over the face of Canada's defence situation during the past week, and the Dominion has swung into action with a speed and smoothness that are in striking contrast to the confusion of 1914.

The military forces tell the most eloquent story. Even prior to the crisis which preceded the war, enlistments in the militia had received a powerful stimulus from the visit of the King and Queen. A non-permanent militia force of 6,000 officers and 41,000 men had been boosted to approximately 55,000 all ranks.

ROOM FOR 250,000 MEN
With full rein given to specified units to recruit up to full strength, however, in view of the international situation, this figure already has been doubled—and recruiting is only beginning. Within the framework of the militia there is room for establishment running close to 250,000 men.

Air Force personnel numbers about 24,000 all ranks, backed up by close to 1,000 in the Auxiliary Active Air Force, as the non-permanent branch of that service is known. The waiting list for admission to the Royal Canadian Air Force now number in excess of 25,000.

Provision was made this year for the training of pilots for the British Air Force, but the preliminaries were still in progress when the war overtook the country. It is not unlikely that the whole scheme, which was to cost \$6,000,000, will be replaced by a more comprehensive one, and that Canada will become a substantial reservoir for Royal Air Force recruits.

Fourteen aircraft factories in Canada are making ships for both the Canadian and British Governments. These are distributed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, several of them subsidiaries of United States companies. The feeling here is that if the United States neutrality laws deal stringently with the export of planes and material to Canada, the American industrialists will greatly expand their Canadian facilities.

Canadian industry can manufacture tanks and motorized vehicles, but some time must elapse before they go into the production of guns. The government also involve heavy capital commitments, and the industry which the industrialists would normally ask the Government to assume.

GUN MANUFACTURE
Munitions for 18-pound, 3.75-inch and 4.5-inch howitzer shells, and machine-gun and rifle ammunition are made in Canada. The larger shells, up to 15-inch, were made in the Dominion during the Great War, and Canadian industrialists are confident that if necessary they can be made again.

One factory in Canada is making Bren machine guns, and is equipped also for the production of Lee-Enfield rifles, the service arm of the Canadian and British forces. The factory has not yet gone into production.

The Canadian forces are armed with the Lewis gun, the Vickers machine-gun, the 18-pounder field gun, the 4.5-inch howitzer and 3.75-inch 60-pounder gun used during the Great War. These weapons have been worked on to give them wider range and most of them have had new "A" tubes inserted. They are thoroughly serviceable, according to military authorities.

BIGGEST STORY BREAKS QUICKLY
News of War Declaration Spreads Through Canada in Few Minutes
TORONTO, Sept. 3 (CP).—The biggest news story of this generation—a new world war—broke, unfolded swiftly, dramatically, and yet almost quietly at dawn today in the head office newswroom of The Canadian Press.

Outside the streets of downtown Toronto were grey and empty. In the brilliantly-lit Canadian Press headquarters it was an unusual Sunday morning—a full staff of editors, alert for news from the momentous words from abroad, were waiting . . . waiting.

At six o'clock, the weary, watchful overnight staff was joined by fresh men. Teletype circuits were set up rapidly to carry the morning's news into practically every daily newspaper office in Canada. In nearly ninety newswrooms across the country were waiting editorial staffs, hunched over Canadian Press teletype machines.

JOINTING BULLETIN
It was peaceful enough as the routine job of preparation went on. Then a jolt—a bulletin timed at 6:15—Britain's ultimatum to Germany was unanswered at the six o'clock deadline.

Men waited more tensely. "Then it came—6:16."

LONDON—Havas News Agency had pushed its flash through the censorship first.
Then again—at 6:19.
London—Britain declares war on Germany.

The wires clicked out the news across the country—war!

RECEIVES NEW ENVOY
BERLIN, Sept. 3 (CP).—Adolf Hitler today received the new Soviet Ambassador, Alexander Shkvarzef, who arrived here yesterday by plane with a Russian military mission.

MANY B. C. RESIDENTS ON TORPEDOED LINER
Continued from Page 1
from Austria to make their home in British Columbia.

Alfred Jordan said he believed his sister, Mrs. Eva M. Blair, of North Vancouver, had sailed with the ship. Alice Michie, Vancouver school teacher, and her sister, Kathleen, were returning from a trip to Great Britain and were thought to have left on the departure date of the Athenia.

Ben Morley, of Vancouver, said his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Morley, of Grand Forks, B.C., were to have sailed for home on the Athenia after visiting in England. The elder Morley is the retired Canadian Pacific Railway station agent at Grand Forks.

Friends said that Mrs. A. Dean and her daughter, Dorothy, might have been passengers on the ship, as well as Dr. L. A. Mills, of the University of Wisconsin, who has a brother here, R. C. Mills.

VICTORIANS ABOARD
In addition to Sir Richard and Lady Lake, Victorians believed to have been aboard the Athenia include Mrs. H. T. Atfield, 2505 Orchard Street, and her two daughters, Misses Grace and Lona Marie. Yesterday, Mr. Atfield received a cable stating that his wife and two daughters had sailed on the ship. Mr. and Mrs. A. MacLennan, of this city, went on a visit to England on the Athenia and were expected to make the return journey on the same ship.

By The Canadian Press
Canadians known or believed to have been on the steamship Athenia, torpedoed off Scotland:
Sir Richard Lake and Lady Lake, Victoria.
Mr. and Mrs. Alyn Edwards, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Mary Cowie, Toronto.
William Clark, North Bay, Ont.
Mrs. Ethel Thompson, Toronto.
Rev. William Allen, Toronto.
Andrew Allen, Toronto.
Mrs. F. Wright, Toronto.
Nan Shepherd, Toronto.
Mrs. R. E. Gray, Toronto.
Mrs. William Lennon, Toronto.
Theodore Lennon, Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Enns and two sons, David and Norman, Toronto.
Albert F. Hart and daughter, Mary, Toronto.
John Chaplin, Toronto.
Peter Bousar, Mimico, Ont.
Mr. Sarah Fair, Toronto.
Mrs. John Forbes, Toronto.
Mrs. M. E. Smith, Toronto.
F. H. Blair, Montreal.
Frank R. Rowe, Montreal.
Paley Hale, Montreal.
Margaret Patch, Montreal.
Mrs. Jack Hickling, London, Ont.
Mrs. Charles Vowles, London, Ont.
Mrs. James Packer, London, Ont.
Mrs. W. R. Hodge and two daughters, Toronto.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Aykroyd, Montreal.
George C. Beatty, Winnipeg.
Mrs. A. Davidson, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Doreen Cain, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Hugh Lindsay, Winnipeg.
Miss Ella McHardy, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Albert Kirby and two children, Winnipeg.
Phyllis Moss, Ottawa.
Harry Bramsh, Ottawa.
Thomas H. Soubrier, Ottawa.
Mary Carroll, Ottawa.
Heleen M. Watson, Vancouver.
Rev. C. R. Crass, his wife and two children, Toronto.
William Ryan, Montreal, crew member.
Harry Hammond, Montreal, crew member.
John Kerrigan, Montreal, crew member.

WAR INCIDENTS AND PERSONALITIES



BRITAIN'S LARGEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER LAUNCHED
H.M.S. Illustrious, Which Was Recently Launched at Barrow-in-Furness. She Will Carry Seventy-Eight Planes.



BRITISH ENVOY AT LONDON
Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, Wore a Grave Countenance as He Stepped From an Airplane at Croydon on Saturday to Present Hitler's Proposals to Prime Minister Chamberlain.



BRITISH GENERAL INSPECTS POLISH TROOPS
General Sir William Edmund Ironside, Who Was the First British Uniformed Officer to Land in France in 1914, and Recently in Command at Gibraltar, Is Seen Inspecting a Guard of Honor During His Recent Visit to Poland.



BRITISH AND FRENCH LEADERS CONFER
General Viscount Gort, V.C., Who Was Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Field, Talking With General Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces.



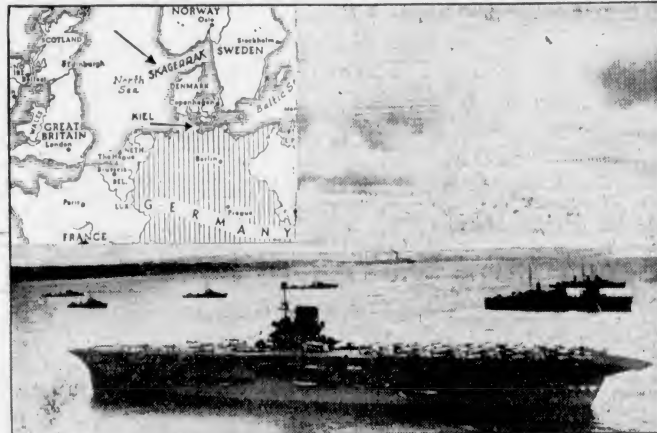
POLAND'S AIR FORCE SMALL BUT GOOD
A View of Some of Poland's Warplanes and Aviators at Warsaw During a Recent Mass Demonstration. The Polish Force Is Considered to Be Well Equipped.



OLD SOLDIER MARVELS AT NEW EQUIPMENT
Anti-Aircraft Gunners of the 3rd Battalion, London Scottish, Practise in the Grounds of Chelsea Hospital, While a Veteran of Other Wars Watches the Proceedings.



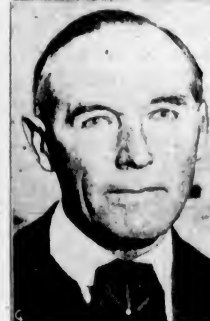
MAJOR-GENERAL T. V. ANDERSON
Chief of Staff of the Canadian Army.



BRITISH NAVY MANOEUVRES IN THE NORTH SEA
This Picture, Taken Just Before the British Fleet Took Up Secret Positions in the North Sea, Shows Some Ships of the Home Fleet Off Scotland, With the Aircraft Carrier Ark Royal in the Foreground. The Map Shows Two Points Where Ships Are Said to Have Been Assembled to Blockade the Baltic Sea.



CHILDREN LEAVE PARIS FOR COUNTRY POINTS
Carrying Their Belongings With Them, These French Children Were Photographed Last Thursday as They Left Paris to Seek Havens in the Country.



LORD CHATFIELD
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff.



RT. HON. LESLIE HORE-BELISHA
British Minister of War



AS BRITAIN CALLED RESERVES
Lord Chatfield, Minister of Co-ordination of Defence (Left), and Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of War, Leaving No. 10 Downing Street, Last Thursday.



AT THE SOUND OF THE SIRENS
Orderly Evacuation From the Standard Telephones & Cables, Limited, Works Into Air-Raid Precautions Shelters.



JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP
The cynical German Foreign Minister, who flew to Moscow to sign the Russo-German non-aggression pact, which was such a bombshell to British and French officials who were in Russia negotiating a military alliance between the three nations.



AIR MINISTER IN CONFERENCE
Sir Kingsley Wood, British Air Minister, Consults With Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding Regarding the Royal Air Force's Defence of Great Britain.



REAR-ADMIRAL PERCY W. NELLES
Chief of the Naval Staff, the Commander of the Canadian Navy.